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Luis Potosi, for the week ended August 5, 8 passengers were inspected and passed.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO, MEXICO, *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 14, 1899, 67 passengers bound for the United States were inspected at City of Mexico. Of this number, 66 were passed without detention or disinfection, and 1 was detained and baggage disinfected. For the same period, 10 passengers bound for Havana and New York via Vera Cruz were inspected and passed. On August 14 the effects of a man who died of yellow fever in one of the hotels here were thoroughly disinfected by this office. The man was an American who contracted the fever at Vera Cruz and was on his way to the border at the time the disease developed. The possible chance of this baggage being forwarded to the States was the reason for the action taken. At Monterey, for the week ended August 11, 51 passengers bound for the United States were inspected and passed. At San Luis Potosi, for the week ended August 12, 8 passengers bound for the United States were inspected and passed. The inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service at Monterey reports the health of that place and also of Tampico to be good. I have notified all quarantine officers of the supposed existence of yellow fever at Tuxpan.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of inspection of Jalapa.

MEXICO, MEXICO, *August 9, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on my inspection of the town of Jalapa, at which place I arrived on the morning of August 8: Jalapa lies on the line of the Inter-oceanic Railroad, at a distance of 81 miles from Vera Cruz, and 257 miles from the City of Mexico. It is situated on the mountain side at an altitude of 4,383 feet, and at an average grade of 5 per cent. These conditions insure, respectively, an evenness of temperature and a perfect natural drainage, which tend to substantiate the reports of the remarkable healthfulness of this town. The annual death rate from all causes is purported to be about 1,200 out of a population of about 25,000. This is probably not correct. I called upon the district treasurer at Jalapa, and after stating my business and explaining that I had visited the town in the interest of passenger traffic between Mexico and the United States, and wanted to learn the truth from the official records, that I might correct any erroneous reports as to the presence of yellow fever in Jalapa, which would naturally exist by reason of the proximity of this town to Vera Cruz, I requested permission to examine the health statistics in the registrar's office. This request was elaborately and courteously refused, and I was informed that no cases of yellow fever had existed in Jalapa this year. In view of the fact that only a few moments before this the clerk of the hotel where I was stopping had told me of 1 case

of yellow fever which had died in the house only three weeks before; I was left in doubt. Despite the fact that the people of Jalapa were unusually reticent about discussing yellow fever, I found from various sources that there had been so far 5 deaths from the disease, and that all of these cases had come from Vera Cruz. I was unable to determine either the accuracy of this report or the presence of cases at this time in the town. While I was unable to gather much information during my visit to Jalapa, I am certain that we have not been wrong in our practice of requiring detention of passengers and disinfection of baggage coming from this place and destined for the United States, for in quarantine work even negative information may have a positive significance, and a town must be regarded as uncertain when its inhabitants maintain such a unanimity of silence regarding the health conditions at a time like this. From every other standpoint, however, I regard Jalapa as a model little town, and I do not believe that yellow fever could get a foothold there.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Telegram.]

Case of yellow fever at Cosamaloapan.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 21, 1899.

There is a case of yellow fever reported at Cosamaloapan. Border notified.

COFER,
Assistant Surgeon.

[Telegram.]

Yellow fever in other Mexican towns.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 23, 1899.

Yellow fever in Tapona, Juchitan, San Geronimo, and Hidalgo.

COFER,
Assistant Surgeon.

[Telegram.]

CITY OF MEXICO, August 24, 1899.

Yellow fever in Amealco, Cinchapa, San Juan, La Junta, and San Lorenzo.

COFER,
Assistant Surgeon.

Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, August 11, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the unsanitary conditions, and the fever situation continues to remain bad in this place.

For the week ended August 10 there were 33 new cases and 17 deaths from yellow fever, and 48 deaths from all causes. There are many cases of bilious remittent, pernicious, and calentura. Paludic is another favorite diagnosis, and, in my opinion, if the cases terminate fatally, yellow fever is the cause of death. * * *

During the past week I have inspected and signed with the vice-consul, the consular bills of health of 10 vessels, and have examined 91 passengers and issued them certificates. Most of the passengers are immune Cubans returning home.